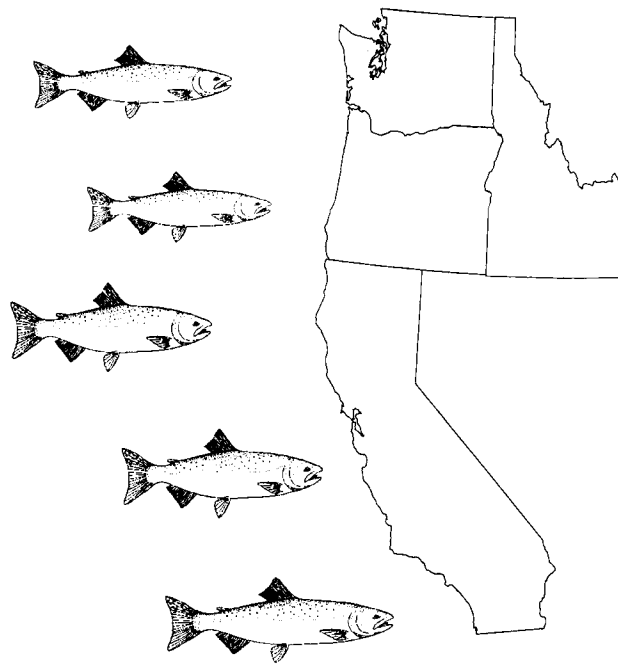


PRESEASON REPORT II

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2003 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

INCLUDING PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE



**PREPARED BY THE
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM
AND
STAFF FISHERY ECONOMICS STAFF OFFICER**

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MARCH 2003

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25

Del Norte County Board
of Supervisors Chambers,
981 H Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
(707) 464-7204
(Sponsored by CDFG)

Monday, March 31

Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 269-4099

Monday, March 31

Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 West Hancock
Westport, WA 98595
(360) 268-9101

Tuesday, April 1

Red Lion Hotel Eureka
Evergreen Room
1929 Fourth Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 441-4712

*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 8, during the public comment period for Agenda Item C.5.m at the Red Lion Hotel Vancouver at the Quay, 100 Columbia Street, Vancouver, WA 98660 (360) 694-8341. **Written comments** received at the Council office **by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 1, 2003** will be distributed to all Council members.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	fishery management plan
HRM	hook-and-release mortality
KMZ	Klamath River Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall chinook released in the mid-Columbia River)
MSP	maximum sustainable production
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	recovery exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SRFI	Snake River Fall (chinook) Index
SRW	Sacramento River winter (chinook)
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch
URB	upper river brights (bright fall chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION AND CALL FOR COMMENTS

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2003 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Red Lion Hotel at the Quay, Vancouver, Washington. Written comments received at the Council office by **April 1, 2003**, will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 1).

SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of options presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process, sponsored by the states of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area; the Klamath Fishery Management Council; and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning catch quotas and exploitation rates may vary from the range of options presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the options may be recombined to alter season patterns; measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to assure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special regulations for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impacts presented in this report reflect preliminary expectations of stock abundance and fishery patterns for Canada and Alaska. Revised expectations are not anticipated to significantly alter the stock-specific estimates of impacts under the options presented in this report.

DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

This report displays three regulatory options for 2003 commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Complete descriptions of the non-Indian commercial and recreational options are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Management measures for the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery are presented in Table 3. Quotas under the various options are summarized in Table 4.

North of Cape Falcon, Option I has seasons which are the most liberal and Option III the most conservative. The pattern of options is different south of Cape Falcon where the alternatives address the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook among the various fishery sectors and the need to limit impacts on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This arrangement demonstrates the trade-offs necessary to meet the constraints on limiting stocks south of Cape Falcon. A synopsis of management objectives for the 2003 options is presented below.

SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to harvest south of Cape Falcon are mixed in 2003 compared to the 2002 levels.

- The 2003 Central Valley Index forecast is 1.34 times the 2002 preseason forecast and is capable of supporting larger harvests, especially in the area south of Point Arena.
- The 2003 Klamath River fall chinook forecast is 14% lower than the 2002 preseason forecast.
- The 2003 Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho forecast of 117,900, is 64% higher than the 2002 preseason forecast of 71,800. The 2003 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 863,100 is 2.39 times higher than the 2002 forecast of 361,700. The increased abundance of OCN allows consideration of limited selective fisheries off Oregon and Washington for coho with a healed adipose fin clip and provides access to Columbia River hatchery coho.

Key items to note in the proposed options south of Cape Falcon include:

Oregon

- The Oregon commercial chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border and the recreational chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain opened on March 15, 2003.
- The commercial chinook fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain has staggered closures in July and August which are the same in all three options. Options II and III differ from Option I in the minimum chinook size limit of 27 inches beginning May 1 through August 29 for each open fishing period. Additionally, Option III includes a 28 inch minimum size limit for chinook in October.
- Retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips is proposed for the recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain under quotas of 88,000 (June 21 opener), 75,000 (June 27 opener), and 60,000 (June 28 opener) in Options I, II, and III, respectively.

Klamath Management Zone

- In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), commercial chinook fisheries are proposed from March 15 through May 31 in all three options. Quota fisheries in June (3,000 chinook), July (1,500 chinook), August (3,000 chinook), and September (4,000 chinook, 30 inch minimum size limit) are proposed in Options I and III. The fisheries proposal for Option II differs only in the July (1,100 chinook) quota.
- In the California portion of the KMZ (Oregon/California border to Humboldt South Jetty), a September commercial fishery with a quota of 10,000 chinook is proposed in all options.
- The KMZ recreational fishery is open May 17 through September 14 in Option I. Options II and III have the same beginning and end date, but have a 10-day and 20-day closure in July, respectively. A two fish per day, all salmon except coho, bag limit is proposed in all options. The bag limit is further restricted to six fish in seven consecutive days for Option III.

California

- Coho retention is prohibited for both commercial and recreational fisheries off California.
- For the first time since 1990, considerable opportunity is being proposed in the Fort Bragg area for the commercial fishery. Options I, II, and III include a full month of opportunity in May, August, and September. Options II and III propose a full month of fishing in July as well, while Option I proposes two weeks of fishing in July.
- For the San Francisco and Monterey commercial fishery, all options include a May 1 through September 30 season.

- Between Point Reyes and Pigeon Point, a "Fall Area Target Zone" commercial fishery is proposed for October 1 through October 17, Monday through Friday, under the further restriction that fishing occur within three nautical miles of shore.
- The Fort Bragg recreational fishery opened February 15 and closes November 16 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- The San Francisco recreational fishery opens April 12 and closes November 9 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- The Monterey recreational fishery opens March 29 and closes September 28 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- In the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception and the commercial fishery throughout California, all options require the use of circle hooks (single point, single shank, barbless) when fishing with bait by any method other than trolling.

Chinook Salmon Management

Key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2003 options are:

- The duration and timing of commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena should not change substantially relative to 2000 and 2001 to protect Sacramento River winter chinook (ESA-endangered, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawning escapement of between 122,000 and 180,000 fish.
- An age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook to protect California Coastal chinook (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- For Klamath River fall chinook: adult natural spawning escapement of no fewer than 35,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; and at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery.
- The total exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean fisheries (including Alaska and Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). This is not expected to be a limiting factor for 2003 due primarily to the expected level of Canadian fishery impacts.

Coho Salmon Management

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2003 options are:

- A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened). This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November 2000 Council meeting).
- A marine exploitation rate no greater than 13% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho to protect Southern Oregon/Northern California coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- Prohibit retention of all coho off California to protect Central California Coast coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).

NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2003:

- Production of Columbia River hatchery tules (Lower River Hatchery and Spring Creek Hatchery stocks) is predicted to be about 25% less than the 2002 preseason expectations, resulting in smaller chinook quotas than the options advanced in 2002.
- Production of hatchery coho from the Columbia River is substantially improved over the 2002 preseason levels, allowing the consideration of larger coho quotas than the options presented in 2002.

Key items to note in the proposed options north of Cape Falcon include:

- All non-Indian commercial troll options provide chinook only quota fisheries in May and June. Additional fisheries allowing the retention of all salmon species, including selective retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, start in late June or early July.
- None of the options contain trades between non-Indian commercial troll and recreational fisheries. However, trades may be considered at the April Council meeting.
- All recreational options provide for selective retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips beginning in late June or early July.
- Recreational Option II for the La Push area includes a small set aside fishery starting in late September with quotas of 100 chinook or 100 coho in the area defined by a line from Teahwhit Head northwesterly to "Q" buoy to Cake Rock, then true east to the shoreline.
- Recreational Option III includes an Area 4B add-on fishery for coho with a healed adipose fin clip.
- All treaty Indian commercial troll options include May-June chinook directed fisheries and July-September all species fisheries.

Chinook Salmon Management

The key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2003 options are:

- The total adult equivalent exploitation rate on lower Columbia River tule chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean (including Alaska and Canada) and freshwater fisheries not to exceed the rebuilding exploitation rate (RER) of 49% (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- The total exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean fisheries (including Alaska and Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). This is not expected to be a limiting factor for 2003 due primarily to the expected level of Canadian fishery impacts.
- Fisheries impacting threatened naturally spawning chinook from Puget Sound and Strait of Juan de Fuca were exempted from ESA take limitations by virtue of being managed under a Resource Management Plan (RMP) submitted under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule in 2001 and 2002. Though this RMP expires in May of 2003, state and tribal co-managers have established management objectives based on total exploitation rate constraints for this year. A RMP for 2003 including these objectives is currently under review by NMFS. Pending the completion of that review, NMFS provided guidance to the Council in its March meeting and will provide further guidance to the Council at its April meeting. That guidance includes impacts in inside fisheries as well as ocean fisheries. It is anticipated that the fishery regime developed by the state and tribal managers during the preseason planning process will be consistent with NMFS guidance.

Coho Salmon Management

The key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2003 options are:

- A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened). This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November 2000 Council meeting).
- An exploitation rate limit on southern U.S. fisheries of 10% for Interior Fraser River coho established under the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission in February 2002.
- A total exploitation rate limit of 45% for Hood Canal coho established under the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission in February 2002.
- Meeting annual spawner objectives for Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho as agreed to by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Washington coastal Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige*.
- For Puget Sound coho stocks, state and tribal co-managers have established management objectives that reflect stepped exploitation rates depending on expected spawning escapement. Because these management objectives have not been formally adopted as part of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (salmon FMP), compliance with the goals listed in Amendment 14 remain the standard for assessing overfishing. If a stepped exploitation rate policy is formally adopted, it will be necessary to adopt new standards for assessing overfishing. Assessing performance relative to standards based on exploitation rates may involve a lapse of two or more years because of data availability.

SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a March 7, 2003 letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2003 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions on listed salmon, provided the anticipated ESA consultation standards, and also provided further guidance and recommendations for the 2003 management season.

NMFS has also recommended the Council amend the salmon FMP to specify recovery and long-term conservation objectives for both Sacramento River winter chinook and Central Valley spring chinook. To accommodate this process, NMFS issued a biological opinion and incidental take statement that covered only the 2002 and 2003 fishing seasons. This two-year biological opinion requires the duration and timing of the 2002 and 2003 recreational and commercial seasons south of Point Arena, California not change substantially relative to 2000 and 2001, and also requires special gear restrictions designed to reduce hook-and-release mortality remain in effect. NMFS will reinstate consultation prior to the 2004 salmon fishing season.

The ESA consultation standards and exploitation rates (or other criteria) projected for the 2003 management measures are presented below. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs), beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS ESA consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2003 season.

ESU	Stock Representation in Salmon FMP	ESA Consultation Standard	Council Guidance for 2003
Central Valley spring chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River spring 	No specific requirements.	No guidance in addition to the ESA consultation standard for Sacramento River winter chinook
Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River winter 	The duration and timing of the 2003 commercial and recreational fishing seasons south of Pt. Arena shall not change substantially relative to the 2000 and 2001 seasons.	Same as consultation standard.
California Coastal chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers 	≤ 16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.	Same as consultation standard.
Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring • Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, fall • North Fork Lewis River fall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific requirements. • Brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook ≤ 49%. • 5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet hatchery escapement goals. • Same as consultation standard. • Same as consultation standard.
Upper Willamette chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Willamette River spring 	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Columbia River spring 	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor.
Snake River fall chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snake River fall 	30% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snake River spring/summer 	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Puget Sound chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elwha summer/fall • Dungeness summer/fall • Mid-Hood Canal summer/fall • Skokomish summer/fall • Nooksack spring • Skagit summer/fall • Skagit spring • Stillaguamish summer/fall • Snohomish summer/fall • Cedar River summer/fall • White River spring • Puyallup summer/fall • Nisqually River summer/fall 	Consultation standards have not yet been established. The current Resource Management Plan (RMP) will expire on May 1 of this year. NMFS is currently evaluating another RMP provided by WDFW and the Puget Sound Treaty tribes. NMFS has offered guidance to the Council based on its current population standards and recent years exploitation rates. Those rates have resulted in stable or increasing escapements. NMFS may provide further guidance in April pending completion of this evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% Total E.R. • 19% Total E.R. • 26% Total E.R. • 56% Total E.R. • 17% Total E.R. • 49% Total E.R. • 22% Total E.R. • 24% Total E.R. • 24% Total E.R. • 27% Total E.R. • 17% Total E.R. • 49% Total E.R. • 64% Total E.R.
Central California Coast coho - threatened	Not yet represented	No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California.	Same as consultation standard.
S. Oregon/N. California Coastal coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S. Oregon coast natural • Northern California 	≤ 13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho.	Same as consultation standard.
Oregon Coast coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S. Central OR coast • N. Central OR coast • N. Oregon coast natural 	13%-35% (15% in 2003) combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate, depending on parent escapement and ocean survival trends (Amendment 13).	Same as consultation standard.
Lower Columbia River/Southwest Washington coho - candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy and Clackamas River 	No specific requirements.	≤ 20% ocean E.R. Oregon's objectives for state ESA-listed lower Columbia coho.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)

South-central California Coast (threatened)

Upper Columbia River (endangered)

Middle Columbia River (threatened)

Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)

Central California Coast (threatened)

Upper Willamette River (threatened)

Lower Columbia River (threatened)

Northern California (threatened)

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, or steelhead ESUs. Of the listed chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter chinook, Central Valley spring chinook, California coastal chinook, Snake River fall chinook, lower Columbia River fall chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council-area fisheries. Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the Individual Stock Based Management provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the adult equivalent harvest rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40% from the 1979-1982 base period for chinook stocks failing to achieve escapements at or above levels associated with maximum sustainable harvest as adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Coho Salmon Management

On February 14th, 2002, the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the U.S. and Canada are required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (*low, moderate, abundant*). Status levels and exploitation rate limits are established during domestic fishery planning processes. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries are established through formulas specified in the plan.

Summary of 2003 Total Exploitation Rate Constraints (all U.S. and Canadian fisheries combined) for U.S. Coho Management Units.

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{b/}
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	60%	Abundant
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall	37%-75% (56%)	Abundant
Hoh	60%-84% (72%)	Abundant
Queets	40%-76% (58%)	Abundant
Grays Harbor	39%	Moderate

- a/ Preliminary, total mortality exploitation rate ceilings. Constraints will ultimately be determined through preseason planning processes. For Puget Sound management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. For the Quillayute, Hoh, and Queets management units, exploitation rate constraints represent the potential range associated with escapement goal ranges (the values in parentheses reflect the exploitation rate associated with the mid-point of the spawning escapement goal range).
- b/ Category titles correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PSC Coho Agreement or the exploitation rate status determinations exchanged during the negotiations that culminated in the 2002 Agreement. For Puget Sound management units, the categorical status categories reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. No formal status classification system has yet been developed for Washington coastal management units; the categorical status levels are based on exploitation rate values depicted in parentheses.

Preliminary information received from the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans on March 6, 2003 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Strait of Georgia and Interior Fraser coho; specifically, the Interior Fraser (including Thompson) management unit is expected to continue to be in *low* status. Consequently, the total exploitation rate for all 2003 U.S. fisheries south of the Washington/British Columbia border is not to exceed 10%. Key considerations for Canadian fishery managers in 2003 include, (a) meeting conservation obligations, including those that may result from the anticipated listing of Thompson River coho as *endangered* under the recently enacted Species At Risk Act (Canada's analogue to the ESA); (b) coho harvests by native fisheries; (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum; and (d) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries by initiating mark-selective fisheries throughout Southern B.C. beginning July 1, 2003. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package will be driven by allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

Ocean chinook and coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 4. The STT's preliminary analyses of the harvest impacts of 2003 management options, including projected ocean escapements, landings, and nonretention mortality in mark selective fisheries, are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho impacts by fishery. Table 8 presents the expected mark rates for coho in fisheries proposed for selective retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

The nonretention mortality rate on coho for commercial fisheries is estimated at 26% of the fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss) and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. The nonretention mortality rate for mark selective recreational fisheries is estimated at 14% of the unmarked fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous

years. Information on the procedures and assumptions employed in making these assessments can be obtained from the STT at the April Council meeting and will be available in the annual STT model summary available from the Council.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS 2002 Biological Opinion, which requires the duration and timing of 2003 commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena not change substantially relative to 2000 and 2001. All options also satisfy NMFS guidance to the Council that the opening of the recreational fishery between Point Arena and Pigeon Point be delayed until mid-April, and the opening of the recreational fishery between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border be delayed until about April 1.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard established for California Coastal chinook: an age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook (Table 5). This standard has been met by constraining fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard established for Snake River fall chinook: a total exploitation rate over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (Table 5). This standard was not a constraint on fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

All options are expected to meet the Klamath River fall chinook management objectives: an adult spawning escapement in natural areas of at least 35,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; and at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery (Table 5). These objectives have been met by constraining fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon. The tribal harvest allocation is 50% of the total adult harvest in all options, but the actual harvest quota varies according to the percentage of non-tribal harvest allocated to the river recreational fishery. The tribal quotas of 41,400, 41,300, and 41,300 are inversely related to the river recreational quotas of 11,100, 10,900, and 11,300 under Options I, II, and III, respectively (Table 5).

All options are expected to result in a Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawner escapement well above the escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners (Table 5). This objective was not a constraint on fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

Coho Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards for ESA-listed coho. Retention of coho is not allowed south of the Oregon/California border, but limited selective recreational fisheries allowing retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips are proposed between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain.

The marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho ranges from 7.8% to 9.1% across the options, below the NMFS ESA consultation standard of 13%, and less than that expected for OCN coho (Table 5).

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 14.5%, 13.2%, and 11.5% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. However, Options I and II do not meet the agreed to 50% escapement rate of upriver coho above Bonneville Dam under preliminary expectations for inriver fisheries.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

Ocean escapement objectives for lower Columbia River hatchery (LRH), Spring Creek hatchery (SCH), upper Columbia River bright (URB), and mid-Columbia River bright (MCB) fall chinook are expected to be met under all options (Table 5). Lewis River wild and Coweeman River tule fall chinook stocks are key fall chinook indicators for the lower Columbia River chinook ESU (ESA threatened), and both stocks meet their respective management objectives. All options meet the ESA constraints for Snake River wild fall chinook impacts.

Council area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound chinook and negligible impacts on most chinook stocks subject to the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement. The preliminary guidance from NMFS regarding Puget Sound chinook is under revision based on new information. NMFS will offer further guidance to the Council at its April meeting regarding Puget Sound chinook. At this point, NMFS believes there is sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve protection for the Puget Sound chinook ESU.

Coho Salmon

Coho retention in all ocean recreational and non-Indian commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon is restricted to coho with healed adipose fin clips.

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 14.5%, 13.2%, and 11.5% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. However, Options I and II do not meet the agreed to 50% escapement rate of upriver coho above Bonneville Dam under preliminary expectations for inriver fisheries.

Under all options, ocean escapements of Washington coastal natural coho stocks are sufficient to meet escapement objectives while providing for inside fishery harvest opportunity (Table 5).

Under Amendment 14, WDFW and affected treaty tribes have established limits on total mortality exploitation rates for all fisheries combined as management objectives for Puget Sound chinook and coho stocks in 2003. Table 5 presents projected exploitation rates for Council options and for total exploitation rates for ocean fisheries which would be anticipated under preliminary expectations for inside fishery regimes. When considered with preliminary plans for inside fisheries, Option I would not meet total exploitation rate constraints for Hood Canal coho.

Through the preseason planning process, regimes for ocean and inside fisheries will be adjusted so that, (a) total exploitation rates on Puget Sound chinook and coho do not exceed the levels specified by WDFW and treaty tribes; and (b) the total exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border does not exceed 10% on Interior Fraser coho, and (c) 50% of the coho bound for areas above Bonneville Dam will be passed through ocean and lower Columbia River fisheries.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value, and Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income expected to be associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for both the troll and recreational options compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
South of Cape Falcon		South of Cape Falcon		South of Cape Falcon	
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through July 16; Aug. 1 through Aug. 19 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2004, the season will open March 1 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; Aug. 11 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2004, the season will open March 1 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.</p>		<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">June 26 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 7,500 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 20,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No special gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and quotas or guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason.</p>		<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through July 16; Aug. 1 through Aug. 19 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit except 27 inches May 1 through August 31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon state regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2004, same as Option I.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; Aug. 11 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit except 27 inches May 1 through August 31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2004, same as Option I.</p>	
				<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through July 16; Aug. 1 through Aug. 19 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit except 27 inches May 1 through Aug. 31 and 28 inches Oct. 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon state regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; Aug. 11 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit except 27 inches May 1 through Aug. 31 and 28 inches Oct. 1 through Oct. 31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2). June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 3,000 chinook quota; July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,500 chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota; Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota with a chinook 30 inch minimum size limit. <p>No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.8). All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per day per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 100 fish per day in Sept. See gear restrictions (C.2). All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2004 the season will open March 1 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.</p>		Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2). June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 3,000 chinook quota; July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,100 chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota; Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota with a chinook 30 inch minimum size limit. <p>No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed. All salmon except coho (C.8). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per day per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 100 fish per day per vessel in Sept. See gear restrictions (C.2). All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2004, same as Option I.</p>		Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border Same as Option I.	
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4). 		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty Same as Option I.		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty Same as Option I.	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through May 31 and July 17 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2). 		Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through May 31, July 1 through Aug. 30, and Sept. 1 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. July 1 - 31, possession and landing limit of 150 fish per day per vessel and all fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>		Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through May 31 and July 1 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. July 1 through July 31, possession and landing limit of 100 fish per day per vessel and all fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>		Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border Same as Option I.		Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border Same as Option I.	
Pt. Reyes to Pigeon Pt. (Fall Area Target Zone) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oct. 1 through Oct. 17, Monday through Friday. Inside 3 nautical miles. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2). 		Pt. Reyes to Pigeon Pt. (Fall Area Target Zone) Same as Option I.		Pt. Reyes to Pigeon Pt. (Fall Area Target Zone) Same as Option I.	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 4 of 5)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
South of Cape Falcon	26.0 ^{a/}	19.5 ^{a/}	-	-	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.					
Option II and III - May 1 - Aug. 31	27.0 ^{a/}	20.5 ^{a/}	-	-	None
Option III Oct. 1 - 31.	28.0 ^{a/}	21.5 ^{a/}	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border Sept. 1-30	30.0		-	-	None

a/ Chinook not less than the minimum size limit in place for fish taken in open seasons south of Cape Falcon may be landed north of Cape Falcon only when the season is closed north of Cape Falcon.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.

b. Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border. No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.

c. Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 5 of 5)

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone:* **Options I and II** - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°15'00" N lat. and west of 125°05'00" W long.
Option III - The area from Cape Flattery (48° 23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N lat. and west of 125°05'00" W long.
- b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N lat., 124°06'50" W long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N lat., 124°06'16" W long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N lat., 124°03'07" W long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N lat., 124°05'20" W long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N lat., 124°04'05" W long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- c. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.5. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board and the estimated time of arrival.

C.6. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during **May and June** troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,300 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

Option 1a: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 1b: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 25 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 2: Designate the "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area, as defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (WA marine area 3), as an area to be avoided for salmon troll fishing to provide protection of yelloweye rockfish.

NOTE: Option 2 may be combined with either Option 1a or 1b.

C.7. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May-June quota may be transferred to the July-September quota on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. At the March 2004 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2003).

C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I North of Cape Falcon		OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 124,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 59,600 chinook and 225,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho (chinook nonretention). 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 45,500 coho in Aug. and 24,500 coho in Sept. 5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.		Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 115,000 chinook and 250,000 coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 56,000 chinook and 187,500 marked hatchery coho. 3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho (chinook nonretention) 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 48,750 coho in Aug. and 26,250 coho in Sept. 5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,900 chinook. All salmon, 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.c) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 22 through earlier of Sept. 14 or 19,500 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,800 chinook. All salmon 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.c) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 14,490 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on) with a subarea guideline of 3,800 chinook. All salmon, 7 days per week, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 28-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.c) during Council managed ocean fishery except chinook retention allowed in July. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 95,000 chinook and 200,000 coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 47,500 chinook and 150,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho opens upon ocean closure (C.5). Chinook retention in July only. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 52,000 coho in Aug. and 28,000 coho in Sept. 5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 6. Overall Chinook TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted upon conclusion of NMFS ESA consultation for the Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Resource Management Plan.	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 2 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,850 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,400 chinook. <p>All salmon, 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of Sept. 14 or 4,775 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 chinook; Sept. 20 through Oct. 5 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: Inside area defined by a line from Teahwhit Head northwesterly to "Q" buoy to Cake Rock then true east to the shoreline (C.5). <p>All salmon, 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 3,975 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,000 chinook. <p>All salmon, 7 days per week, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 28-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 40,600 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of Sept. 14 or 69,375 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 38,800 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 56,535 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 32,600 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 28-inch minimum size limit). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 112,500 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 12,700 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week beginning Aug. 16. All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 6 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 93,750 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 11,100 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. A conference call will be scheduled for a day no later than August 6 to discuss opening 7 days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 6 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 75,000 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,100 chinook. <p>Sun. through Thurs. All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Mar. 15 through Oct. 31 (C.5). All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. In 2004 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Same gear restrictions as in 2003. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting. <p><u>Selective fishery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 21 through earlier of Aug. 24 or a landed catch of 88,000 coho. 7 days per week. All salmon. 2 fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 25 or attainment of the coho quota. 	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I In 2004, same as Option I. <p><u>Selective fishery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 27 through earlier of Aug. 10 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho. 7 days per week. All salmon. 2 fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 11 or attainment of the coho quota. 	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I In 2004, same as Option I. <p><u>Selective fishery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 28 through earlier of Aug. 3 or a landed catch of 60,000 coho. 7 days per week. All salmon. 2 fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 4 or attainment of the coho quota. 	
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 17 through Sept. 14. All salmon except coho. 7 days per week. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b). <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feb. 15 through Nov. 16. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). In 2004, season opens Feb. 14 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, chinook 24-inch minimum size limit through April 30; same gear restrictions as in 2003. 	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 17 through July 10 and July 21 through Sept. 14. All salmon except coho. 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b). <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I. 	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 17 through July 5 and July 26 through Sept. 14. All salmon except coho. 7 days per week, 2 fish per day; no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b). <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I. 	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 4 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Apr. 12 through Nov. 9. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). In 2004, the season will open Apr. 17 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24-inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2003. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I.		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I.	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Mar. 29 through Sept. 28. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). In 2004, the season will open Apr. 3 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, chinook 24-inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2003.		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I.		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Same as Option I. In 2004, same as Option I.	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 5 of 6)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon:			
Options I & II	26.0	16.0	None
Option III*	28.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena:	24.0	-	20.0
Prior to May 1			
Beginning May 1	20.0	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena:	24.0	-	20.0
Prior to May 1			
Beginning May 1	20.0	-	20.0

* **Except:** Option III - 26.0 inches July 6 through Sept. 30 in the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon area.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

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C.2. Gear Restrictions: All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

a. U.S./Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. **[Note:** ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]

b. Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.

c. Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling and no more than 2 such hooks shall be used. When angling with 2 hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle;

Trolling defined: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2003. (Page 6 of 6)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N latitude, 124°06'50" W longitude) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N latitude, 124°06'16" W longitude); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N latitude, 124°03'07" W longitude to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N latitude, 124°05'20" W longitude) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N latitude, 124°04'05" W longitude), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
 - b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N latitude (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W longitude (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N latitude (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
 - c. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line* is defined as: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N latitude, 124°44'12" W longitude) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N latitude, 124°45'00" W longitude), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N latitude, 124°43'00" W longitude) on Vancouver Island, B.C.
- C.4. Inseason Management:** Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas North of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters:** Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures proposed by the Council, 2003. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area Boundaries ^{a/}	Open Seasons	Salmon Species	Minimum Size ^{b/} (Inches)		Special Restrictions by Area
			Chinook	Coho	
<u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat; 72 hook maximum per boat.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>MAKAH</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N latitude (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat or no more than 4 hand-held lines per person.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUILEUTE</u> - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N latitude (Queets River)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 _{d/} fixed lines per boat.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/d/}	All	24	16	
<u>HOH</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N latitude (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N latitude (Quinault River)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 _{d/} fixed lines per boat.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUINALT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N latitude (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N latitude (Point Chehalis)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 _{d/} fixed lines per boat.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota ^{c/}	All	24	16	

a/ All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

b/ Applicable lengths, in inches, for dressed, head-off salmon, are 18 inches for chinook and 12 inches for coho. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are:

Option I: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho;

Option II: 40,000 chinook and 75,000 coho;

Option III: 30,000 chinook and 60,000 coho.

The overall chinook quota is divided into 50% of the chinook quota for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 50% of the chinook quota for the July through Sept. all-salmon season. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 thru Sept. 30. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2002; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2003 season.

d/ The Ceremonial and Subsistence season extends through October 15.

e/ The area within a 6 nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N latitude) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N latitude) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N latitude) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho **harvest quotas and guidelines (*)** for STT collated 2003 ocean salmon fishery management options.
(Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option			Coho for Option		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}	60,000	40,000	30,000	90,000	75,000	60,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Canada to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	50,000	35,000	25,000	-	-	-
Canada to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{b/}	14,400		22,500	75,000	-	50,000
Canada to Leadbetter Pt (All Species) ^{b/}		16,500			42,500	
Leadbetter Pt to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{b/}		7,500			20,000	
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	64,400	59,000	47,500	75,000	62,500	50,000
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries) ^{b/}						
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/c/}	3,900*	3,800*	3,800*	23,400	19,500	14,490
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	2,400*	2,300*	2,000*	5,850	4,875	3,975
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	40,600*	38,800*	32,600*	83,250	69,375	56,535
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/}	12,700*	11,100*	9,100*	112,500	93,750	75,000
Subtotal Recreational ^{d/}	59,600	56,000	47,500	225,000	187,500	150,000
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	184,000	155,000	125,000	390,000	325,000	260,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to OR-CA border (June-Sept)	11,500	11,100	11,500	-	-	-
Oregon-California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	21,500	21,100	21,500	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ^{b/}	-	-	-	88,000	75,000	60,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	21,500	21,100	21,500	88,000	75,000	60,000

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fisheries of 6,000 (Option III) coho with healed adipose fin clips.

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (45,500 coho Aug, 24,500 coho Sept), Option II (48,750 coho Aug, 26,250 coho Sept) Option III (52,000 coho Aug, 28,000 coho Sept).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2003. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	Option I	Option II	Option III	CHINOOK	
Columbia Upriver Brights	273.4	274.1	274.1	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	101.1	101.4	101.4	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	120.2	123.1	125.8	23.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules	51%	49%	48%	≤49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	24.3 ^{c/}	24.4 ^{c/}	24.3 ^{c/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	102.6	106.9	112.4	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	64%	61%	56%	≤70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50.0%	Equals 41.4, 41.3, and 41.3 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	15.9%	16.0%	15.9%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	14.9%	12.9%	11.2%	-	None specified for 2003.
CA/OR troll fishery allocation	48%/52%	51%/49%	51%/49%	-	None specified for 2003.
River recreational fishery allocation	26.7%	26.4%	27.3%	≥15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 11.1, 10.9, and 11.3 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Duration and timing of commercial and recreational seasons south of Point Arena do not differ substantially relative to those of 2000 and 2001 (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	517.0	517.0	517.0	122.0-180.0	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

COHO				
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.1%(5.4%)	9.3%(4.5%)	8.5%(3.7%)	Total exploitation rate for all US fisheries south of the US/Canada border. ^{d/}
Skagit	36%(5.8%) 96.7	35%(3.9%) 97.7	35%(2.9%) 98.7	2003 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2001 management plan ^{d/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	36%(8.2%) 28.1	35%(6.7%) 28.6	34%(5.4%) 29.0	2003 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2001 management plan ^{d/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Snohomish	34%(8.2%) 145.5	33%(6.7%) 148.0	31%(5.4%) 150.3	2003 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2001 management plan ^{d/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	47%(6.5%) 25.3	42%(5.3%) 25.7	41%(4.2%) 26.1	2003 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2001 management plan ^{d/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	15%(6.1%) 18.0	14%(5.1%) 18.2	13%(4.1%) 18.3	2003 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2001 management plan ^{d/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2003.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COASTAL NATURAL:				
Quillayute Fall	21.1	21.5	22.0	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	10.3	10.7	10.9	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	19.5	20.1	20.6	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.1	1.1	1.1	-
Grays Harbor	52.0	52.9	53.7	35.4 MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	14.5%	13.2%	11.5%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	9.1%	8.7%	7.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
COLUMBIA RIVER:				
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	43%	49%	54%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	221.0	242.9	266.0	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 19.6 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	132.3	162.1	190.3	19.4 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 15.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality of 896 coho; Southeast Alaska TAC of 355,000 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 77,500 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2002).

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.

c/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

d/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound and freshwater fisheries, and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.

e/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** for Council proposed ocean salmon fishery management options, 2003. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2003 Catch Projection			2003 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			Observed in 2002	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES: ^{b/} CHINOOK (thousands of fish)								
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON								
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	40.0	30.0	9.3	6.3	4.7	39.1	4.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	64.4	59.0	47.5	18.6	23.9	20.7	81.6	20.7
Recreational	59.6	56.0	47.5	7.7	9.8	10.5	60.6	15.2
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUGH MT.								
Commercial Troll	127.0	120.7	118.7	12.7	14.7	15.3	284.5	31.2
Recreational	27.6	26.0	23.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	34.3	3.8
HUMBUGH MT. TO HORSE MT.								
Commercial Troll	23.4	23.0	23.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	20.0	2.2
Recreational	38.2	32.4	26.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	26.0	2.9
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.								
Commercial	448.7	464.6	465.3	44.9	46.5	46.5	373.4	41.1
Recreational	152.1	152.1	152.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	163.3	18.0
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES								
Commercial Troll	723.5	707.3	684.9	87.8	93.7	89.5	798.6	99.5
Recreational	277.5	266.5	249.9	29.5	30.8	30.8	284.2	39.9
INSIDE FISHERIES:								
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.4	NA
OCEAN FISHERIES: COHO (thousands of fish)								
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON								
Treaty Commercial Troll	90.0	75.0	60.0	5.4	4.3	3.4	17.5	1.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{c/}	75.0	62.5	50.0	30.0	23.3	18.2	1.7	20.6
Recreational ^{c/}	225.0	187.5	150.0	30.9	25.2	19.8	88.5	18.7
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON								
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	16.2	16.9	16.2	-	8.9
Recreational ^{c/}	88.0	75.0	60.0	27.0	24.3	20.8	22.3	9.5
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES								
Commercial Troll	165.0	137.5	110.0	51.6	44.5	37.8	19.2	31.0
Recreational	313.0	262.5	210.0	57.9	49.5	40.6	110.8	28.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:								
Area 4B ^{c/}	-	-	6.0	-	-	1.3	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{c/}	70.0	75.0	80.0	8.0	8.4	8.8	6.2	0.8

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of hook-and-release and drop-off mortality of chinook and coho salmon in fisheries which have special species retention restrictions (e.g., all-salmon-except-coho or all-salmon-except-chinook seasons, or selective fisheries for marked coho). In general, the bycatch mortality rate parameters used by the Council for both chinook and coho in fisheries using barbless hooks are:

Commercial - 26% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, predation, noncompliance, etc.).

Sport north of Pt. Arena - 14% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

Sport south of Pt. Arena - 23% (weighted average of California style mooching and trolling) of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

b/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

c/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho **exploitation** rates by fishery for Council proposed ocean fisheries management options, 2003. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)					
	OCN			RK		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Treaty Indian Troll	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreational	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Indian Troll	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.9	3.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	2.5	1.7
Fort Bragg	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
South of Pt. Arena	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Troll:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fort Bragg	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.1
South of Pt. Arena	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
BUOY 10	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	14.5	13.2	11.5	9.1	8.7	7.8

TABLE 8. Expected mark rate for areas with Council proposed **selective coho fisheries**, 2003. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September	2002 Observed
North of Cape Falcon						
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	39%	57%	45%	52%	39%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	47%	47%	52%	NA
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	64%	54%	64%	18%	28%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	55%	50%	71%	NA
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	75%	74%	72%	74%	56%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	60%	70%	50%	NA
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	89%	87%	83%	83%	58%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	77%	78%	77%	NA
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	81%	81%	74%
South of Cape Falcon						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-	56%
Tillamook	Recreational	80%	75%	67%	-	-
Newport	Recreational	77%	75%	68%	-	-
Coos Bay	Recreational	74%	71%	58%	-	-

TABLE 9. Preliminary projections of exvessel value for non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
		Projected 2003 ^{b/}	2002 Actual	Percent Change from 2002	1976-1990 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	1,368	1,228	11%	5,634	-76%
	II	1,220		-1%		-78%
	III	980		-20%		-83%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	2,151	4,837	-56%	14,997	-86%
	II	2,044		-58%		-86%
	III	2,010		-58%		-87%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	493	421	17%	7,542	-93%
	II	484		15%		-94%
	III	493		17%		-93%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	1,331	1,388	-4%	6,998	-81%
	II	1,672		20%		-76%
	III	1,687		22%		-76%
South of Pt. Arena	I	7,492	5,975	25%	14,265	-47%
	II	7,492		25%		-47%
	III	7,492		25%		-47%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	11,467	12,621	-9%	43,802	-74%
	II	11,693		-7%		-73%
	III	11,683		-7%		-73%
West Coast Total	I	12,835	13,849	-7%	49,436	-74%
	II	12,913		-7%		-74%
	III	12,663		-9%		-74%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the **Council management area**, 2002 exvessel prices and 2002 average weight per fish.

c/ Values adjusted to 2002 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2002 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the		1976-1990 Avg.	Estimates Based on the		1976-1990 Avg.	Compared to 2002 Actual	Compared to 1976-1990 Avg.
		Options	Actual		Options	Actual			
North of Cape Falcon	I	128	106	271	7,817	6,462	15,787	21%	-50%
	II	117			7,129			10%	-55%
	III	99			6,034			-7%	-62%
Cape Falcon to Humbug	I	113	72	184	5,815	3,701	9,899	57%	-41%
	II	93			4,798			30%	-52%
	III	86			4,416			19%	-55%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	81	39	117	3,854	1,851	5,755	108%	-33%
	II	70			3,305			79%	-43%
	III	58			2,760			49%	-52%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	34	32	12	2,393	2,195	770	9%	211%
	II	34			2,393			9%	211%
	III	34			2,393			9%	211%
South of Pt. Arena	I	154	154	116	13,759	13,759	12,292	0%	12%
	II	154			13,759			0%	12%
	III	154			13,759			0%	12%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	383	297	429	25,820	21,506	28,716	20%	-10%
	II	352			24,254			13%	-16%
	III	333			23,328			8%	-19%
West Coast	I	511	403	701	33,637	27,967	44,503	20%	-24%
	II	469			31,383			12%	-29%
	III	432			29,362			5%	-34%

a/ Income impacts are totals for individual communities. Impacts between communities in the management area have not been counted. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2002 real values. For north of Cape Falcon estimates, the most constraining of the coho quota and the chinook guideline was used to estimate total number of trips.

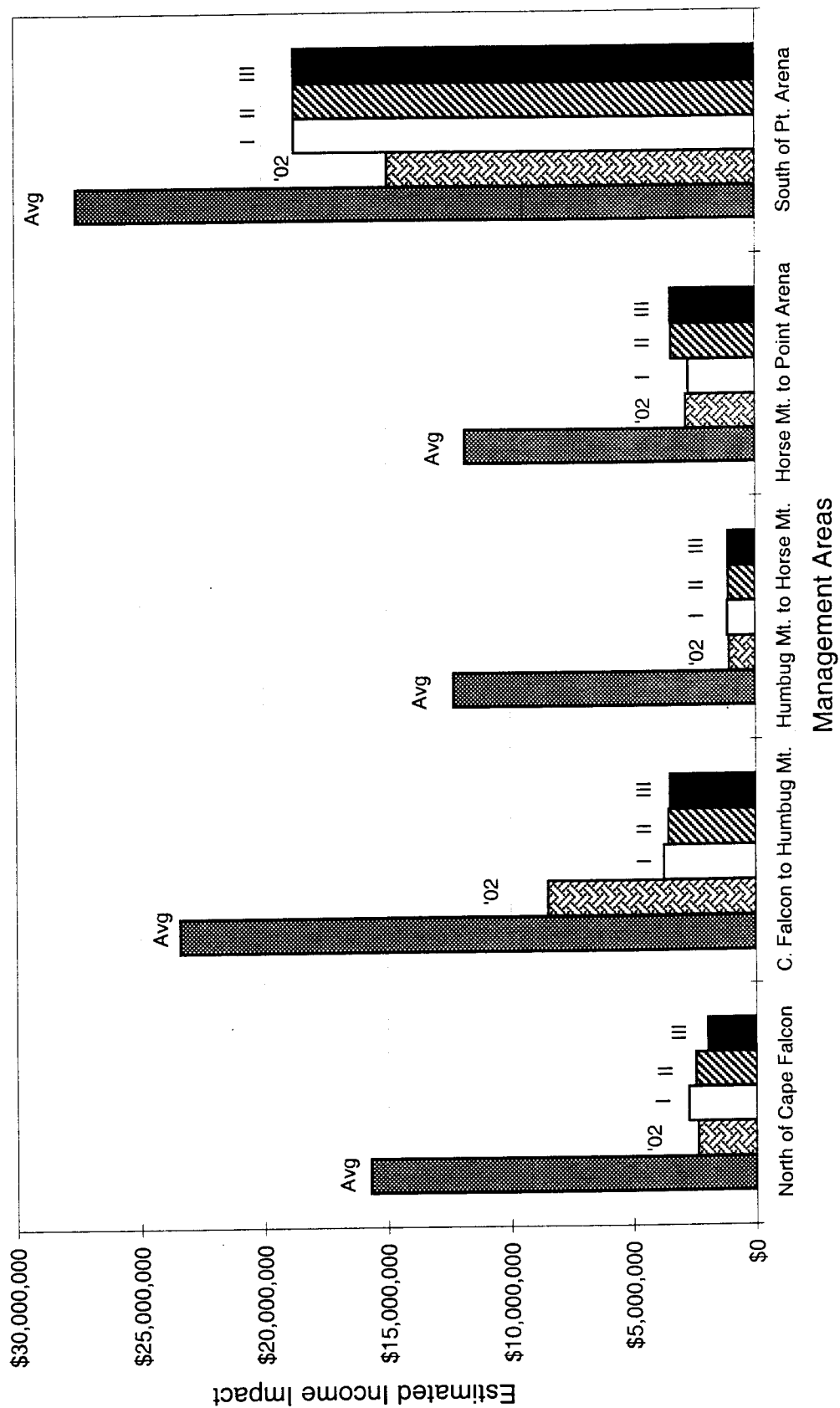


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2003 commercial fishery under Options I, II, and III compared to 2002 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

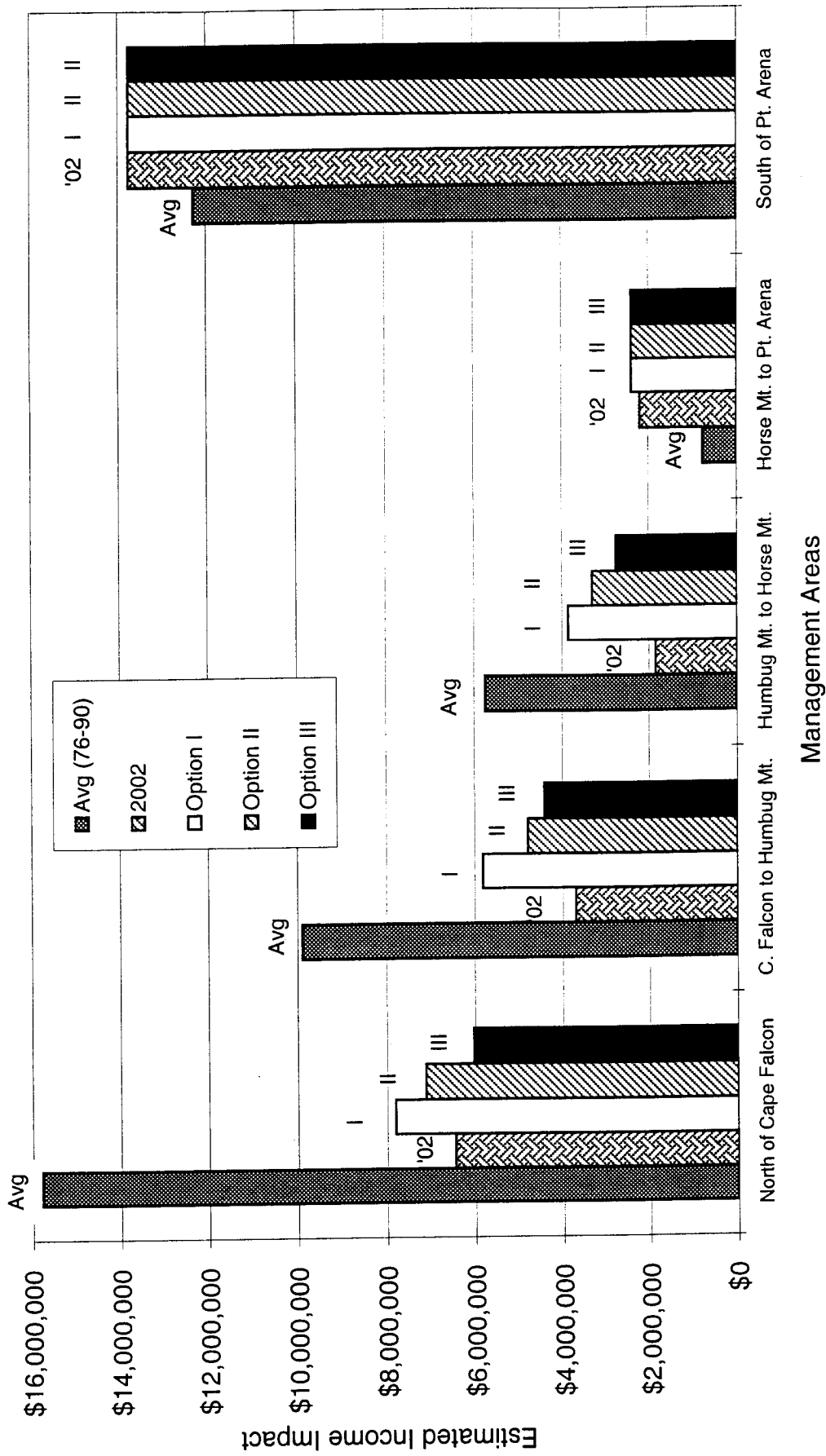


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2003 recreational fishery under Options I, II, and III compared to 2002 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

Cape Flattery

Cape Alava

Queets River

Leadbetter Point

Cape Falcon

Florence S. Jetty

Humbug Mt.

OR-CA Border

Humboldt S. Jetty

Horse Mt.

Point Arena

Point Reyes

Pigeon Point

Point Conception

Neah Bay

La Push

Westport

Ilwaco

Astoria

Tillamook

Newport

Florence

Coos Bay

Brookings

Crescent City

Eureka

Fort Bragg

Sacramento R.

San Francisco

San Joaquin R.

Santa Cruz

Monterey

Santa Barbara

Los Angeles

San Diego

Seattle

Tacoma

Olympia

Portland

Columbia R.

Klamath R.

0 50 100 150 200 Miles

